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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XXII, No. 17

BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1936

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Comic Spirit Smiles As Maids Perform Tarkington's Play

Clarence an Excellent Vehicle
For Humorous, Well-Acted
Portrayals

ENJOYMENT OF ACTING IS BASIS OF SUCCESS

To give a sincere performance is a work of merit. To give a felicitous and humorous performance without the conscious stage tricks of the professional actor or the over-trained and underdeveloped amateur is the work of actors who enjoy life on the stage as much as they do off the stage. This enjoyment of acting was the basis of the college maids' and porters' performance of Booth Tarkington's *Clarence*. The play was not only well-chosen and acted, but excellently directed by Huldah Cheek, '38. The comic spirit has rarely smiled so benevolently and naturally on Goodhart stage. Nor did its smile decrease; rather it grew broader and provoked the kind of hearty laughter which was directly in keeping with the ease of the play.

Humorous portrayals of characters in natural but often overwrought family relations often provide the flavor of Tarkington's comedies. In this particular play, the group is centered around the mysterious Clarence, of whom no one knows anything, but who has the imaginative capacity to tell convincing fish stories and the ability to drive a mule without swearing. Whittaker's performance as Clarence, together with his other talents, might recommend him for a part in *Porgy and Bess* (but we do not wish to put any ideas into his head). He was excellently cast and gave a humorous and charming performance from his first appearance as an unemployed soldier who sagged to one side because his liver, to the final disclosure of his identity as Dr. Smith, the famous coleopter or beetle specialist. Everyone in the Wheeler household succumbed to Clarence's army experience and noncommittal ability to befriend everyone, until he succeeded in carrying off Miss Pinney, the governess with whom all the male members of the play were in love. Miss Pinney was the only truly unrattled person in the play.

Hilda, as Cora Wheeler, was a typical spoiled brat, the nuisance of her pretty governess, susceptible to anything in pants, but still a quibler and a tattle-tale. Her performance was exquisitely pert and fluttery; she was weeping one minute, laughing or dancing about in a scatter-brained fashion the next, and always wondering what was happening. She portrayed a real, unartificial ingenue

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A. J. B. Wace to Discuss Ancient Ivory Trade

The speaker next Sunday afternoon at the Deanery will be Mr. A. J. B. Wace, Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University, England. For many years Mr. Wace was Assistant Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, where he gained a great reputation for his work on the chronology of the Mycenaean age. In his excavations he sought for and found information supplementing the work done by Heinrich Schliemann at Mycenae.

Several years ago Mr. Wace lectured on his findings in America, and attracted a great deal of attention. During his years in Greece he became interested in modern Greek textiles, and became such an authority on the subject that, when he left Athens, he was offered the position of curator of textiles in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. The position he now holds as Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge is one of the most important accessible to an English archaeologist.

The subject of Mr. Wace's talk next Sunday will be *The Ancient Ivory Trade*.

Group Speakers Discuss Regulation of Industry

Common Room, March 11.—At the last supper held by the Industrial Group Miss Fairchild and Mr. Anderson discussed the problem of regulation of industry, with special reference to the New Deal. Both agreed that some sort of government regulation was necessary to ensure the equitable distribution of reduced profits and to impose uniform conditions on all industries and trades. They felt that the New Deal failed to do these things, although they approved of some of its measures, such as the refinancing of mortgages, building and repair loans and labor union provisions. Mr. Anderson particularly emphasized the fact that in a depression "the number of apples to go around," is smaller and it is necessary to reduce interest rates, as well as wages, in order to stimulate industry and to have a reasonably fair and even reduction of profits.

Miss Fairchild opened the discussion by describing some of the social effects of the New Deal. In 1932 payrolls were down to forty-six per cent of what is considered the normal (the average of the years 1923-1925), and were forty per cent less than in 1929. Employment was also down to sixty per cent of the normal. The New Deal tried to increase purchasing power by raising wages with its minimum wage provisions, and to end unemployment by maximum hour regulation.

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Willert Thinks War In Europe Unlikely

England Holds Balance in Crisis
Caused by Breakdown of
Security System

LEAGUE SUPPORT VITAL

The Deanery, March 25.—Britain holds the key to the problem of peace or war in Europe today, in the opinion of Sir Arthur Willert, K. B. E., Head of Publicity in the British Foreign Office until April, 1935, now Washington correspondent for the *London Times*, and author of *What Next in Europe?* The present crisis is built upon fear and discontent and it lies within England's power through her participation in the League of Nations to combat these two trouble-breeding elements.

The real problem behind the threat of war is how to make Europe feel safe. The answer lies in the proper participation of England in the police system of the League of Nations. Europe has given up expecting America to take part because of her own difficulties in her own hemisphere. If Britain, however, can play a leading part in organizing security, war may be successfully avoided. Captain Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister and one hundred per cent League man, is doing his best to draw England into the collective security system. England realizes the likelihood of war and the impossibility of neutrality. That she feels that the League is the best way to prevent war was shown by the Peace Ballot of Lord Cecil in May, 1935, in which an overwhelming number of votes were in favor of strong participation in the League.

All the troubles of Europe are due to the breakdown of the security system. The system provides that the League shall function like the sheriff of a frontier posse, calling on any country for aid in emergencies. The fact that America in 1919 refused to join altogether and Britain took a compromise position has made the League ineffective in doing police duty and maintaining security. At present France, Russia and the Little Entente oppose Germany, while England and the United States stand aloof and Asiatic and African races hover in the background. War is not likely to come in the immediate future if the present crisis is surmounted, as Sir Arthur feels it will be.

In trying to avoid war the background of the European crisis must

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Richards Completes Series of Lectures

"Tenor and Vehicle" Rhetoric
Is Applicable to Philosophy
of Life

METAPHOR IS VARIABLE

Goodhart, March 16.—Mr. Richards concluded his series of lectures on the *Interpretation of Prose* with a continuation of his discussion of metaphor and with a final proof of the relation of rhetoric to a philosophy of life. He distinguished certain types of metaphor and demonstrated the great importance of the part they play in the use of language as an aspect of existence.

Metaphors must be distinguished according to whether they are based on a direct resemblance of one thing to another—that of the tenor to the vehicle—or whether they are connected by a common attitude which is an attribute of each. For example, we may connect two things metaphorically because we happen to like them both, although they have no distinct intrinsic resemblance. This resemblance may be called the "ground of the shift," and can be found in all metaphors, although it may actually be hardly perceivable and leads to the false assumption that if we cannot see how the metaphor works, it is thereby proven unworkable.

A particular word is not confined to one metaphorical meaning, but may be metaphorical in different ways, and may even be metaphorical and literal simultaneously. A metaphor may include a tenor and a vehicle which are in one sense indistinguishable, in which case the expression is literal; on the other hand, there may be metaphorical interpretation of a word or phrase as well. A simple illustration of this theory is the use of the word "leg." If connected with "table" and with "horse," it will appear that "leg" is metaphorical in the first instance since it has not all of the characteristics of the second. If we apply "leg" to the appendages of a starfish, it is difficult to tell whether we are being metaphorical or literal, and similarly we scarcely know in what category to place a "wooden leg." The latter is actually an example of the simultaneity of the literal and the metaphorical. The purely literal is very rare in anything but a specialized scientific discourse; the majority of ordinary sentences turn out to be metaphorical.

A metaphor necessarily involves comparison, but may be approached from several different angles. The eighteenth century rhetoricians, as represented by Dr. Johnson, confined themselves, according to their beliefs, to metaphors which called attention to resemblances between two objects. Modern theory is diametrically opposed to this principle; the super-realists, whose leader in France today is M. André Breton, attempt to seize upon two objects as remote from each other as possible and bring them together in a striking manner, holding that this is the highest task to which poetry can aspire. Both extremes have grave disadvantages. Actually metaphors are as dependent on the dissimilarities of their component parts as upon their resemblances, but the super-realists mistake the strain

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College Calendar

Wednesday, March 18: Narrative Series of Films from the Library of Modern Art. Goodhart, 8 p. m.

Friday, March 20: Announcement of Graduate European Fellowships. Goodhart, 8.45 a. m.

Sunday, March 22: Dr. Arthur Wace will speak on *The Ancient Ivory Trade*. Deanery, 5 p. m.

The Reverend Alexander Zabriskie will speak in Chapel. Music Room, 7.30 p. m.

Monday, March 23: Varsity Basketball game versus Haverford College. Gymnasium, 8 p. m.

Miss Park Discusses Summer School Work

Music Room, March 17.—"More than money is involved in undergraduate contributions to the Bryn Mawr Summer School," said Miss Park in chapel this morning. "Such contributions show that we are attempting to meet one of the most dangerous, complicated and pressing problems of the day—the part that workers are to take in government in the future."

That Bryn Mawr's effort to solve this problem took the form of a summer school for women workers was due to the inspiration of Miss Thomas, who conceived the idea in 1921, her last year as President of the College. She organized a board of representatives from the college and from the workers themselves, with the members from Bryn Mawr at first predominating, and finally with an equal number from both groups. Since every phase of labor and education was represented on this board by a separate delegate, the whole committee was enormous. It consisted of about forty members. Yet in spite of its awkward size it continued in this form until 1927.

The faculty has consisted of members as distinguished as its director. Although both Miss Fairchild and Mrs. Kirk from Bryn Mawr have taught at the Summer School, the professors have generally been selected from other colleges.

The word "experiment" is truly the

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Council Finds Cutting Rehearsals is Serious

Unavoidable Changes in Hours
Scheduled for Rehearsals
Cause Trouble

CARE OF GRASS URGENT

President's House, March 11.—The progress of May Day plans, the problem of undergraduate papers and reports, and discussion of certain difficulties connected with May Day were some of the topics dealt with by the College Council at its recent session. The condition of the grass was also brought up with the urgent request that every one on campus should use the regular paths and thus save the grass as much as possible. Certain students have been provided with whistles to warn offenders and signs have been erected at points where paths are being worn.

May Day plans are progressing very well and are getting on far faster than had been expected. The question of cutting rehearsals has become quite serious, however, in the past week. Two or three rehearsals were completely broken up by the unexplained absence of one or more of the key characters. If this continues and proves to be genuine disregard, it is probable that drastic action may have to be taken against those who cut. Mrs. Collins felt that the cutting was not due so much to the students as to changes in the hours scheduled for rehearsals. Much of this was unavoidable, but in the future misunderstanding will be eliminated by allowing no changes once the schedule is posted. The coaches may cancel rehearsals, but they will not change them to another hour.

The plays are fully understudied and rehearsals will be held for the understudies after vacation. Mrs. Collins pointed out that these people are making a great sacrifice of time and energy and it is only fair that if regular members of the casts cut frequently their parts ought to be given to the understudies.

The choice of places to have the wagon plays is causing the committee in charge of May Day quite a little trouble. Mrs. Collins said that she would be glad to receive any suggestions as to possible places to have these plays. The location must be one which is accessible for the wagons, which will each be drawn by a pair of horses.

The plans for properties and costumes are progressing very well. This

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Horace Spokesman of Equites, Roman "City Bourgeoisie"

Dr. Rostovtzeff Describes Him
as a Progressive Farmer
and Reformer

POETRY SHOWS PUBLIC OPINION OF HIS TIME

Goodhart, March 13.—A new conception of Horace was presented by Dr. Michael Rostovtzeff in his lecture, *Horace As I See Him*. This year is the two thousandth anniversary of the birth of the Roman poet and it is especially interesting to read his work now, for, as President Park pointed out in her introduction of the lecturer, Horace lived in a "broken world," and the social disorder he knew was not unlike our own times. Dr. Rostovtzeff thinks of the poet as being primarily a spokesman for the great class of "city bourgeoisie," unknown before Hellenistic times, who were the backbone of Italy and were responsible for a new civilization of the Romans.

Horace was born a provincial, the son of a freed slave, and was educated in Rome. He derived his income solely from his Sabine farm, which was more than the residence of a *grand seigneur* or the log cabin of an American professor, to quote Professor Greaves, of the University of St. Petersburg, but was a *fundus* comprising both grain and grazing lands. The building that is called Horace's villa today is certainly not the original farmhouse, but dates from later Flavian times. Horace was a careful, progressive farmer, economically independent.

Before the first century B. C., Italy was composed of many towns loosely bound together, each with its own way of living. During this century there occurred the miracle of a new Italy with a cultural and political unity emerging from the chaos of tribal differentiation. The Italian people were proud of being Romans and of being rulers of the world. Contact with the East led to the importation of Hellenistic civilization, which was not imitated but continued and Latinized by the "city bourgeoisie," who were responsible, furthermore, for developing industry and commerce. As a political class these *equites* standing midway between the senate and the proletariat, ended the dominance of the senatorial nobility.

Horace is representative of this class; in his work he tried to go back to his Greek forerunners, whom he knew especially from his journey to Greece as a soldier under Brutus, but he never lost his Latin flavor. He was a master of the handling of his language and of many phases of poetic writing. His chief interest for Pro-

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Heidelberg University Offers 5 Scholarships

The University of Heidelberg is offering to Bryn Mawr students three tuition scholarships for their summer courses, June 29 to August 8. The total expenses (round trip, board and room) will be \$250 for students joining the Heidelberg party sailing from New York on the S. S. *Deutschland* on June 18 and returning August 21.

This includes the following program: language courses, reading and composition, from eleven to one o'clock daily for six weeks (students who have had elementary German are eligible); lecture courses on German literature, music, art, history and politics.

Week-end excursions will be planned to Kloster Maulbronn and Schloss Bruchsal, to the cathedral towns of Speyer, Worms and Mainz, up the Neckar valley and through the Odenwald, through the Black Forest to Lake Constance, to Friedrichshafen, the Zeppelin plant, Reichenau and the falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. Heidelberg University will celebrate its five hundred and fiftieth anniversary on June 27 to 30.

Students will get their board and

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"The Time Has Come"—

This fall we had occasion to recall the struggles and the vicissitudes, the successes and the failures of the first fifty years of Bryn Mawr College. Since then it has seemed very strange that in the past months we have heard so little discussion of our plans for the future. The tangible physical features of the college of the immediate future have been envisaged, but the ideals, the plan and the purpose which will bring meaning and life to these buildings ought to receive the deep thought of every student, alumna and faculty member.

Bryn Mawr College was founded as an institution which would give to women of exceptional qualifications of mind the opportunity to do intellectual work of a nature comparable to that available to their brothers. The pioneer spirit of these early generations of Bryn Mawr women had one quality which was uppermost, and that was the quality of ardent intellectual interest. Brilliant, eager young women pursued their studies under stimulating young professors who led them gladly over paths but recently followed by themselves and set their feet on new roads, some of which led to remarkable contributions in the realm of scholarship.

There is a challenge for us if we analyze the attitude with which most of our predecessors approached their college careers. It is perhaps natural that they felt a keener sense of responsibility than do we for making the most of Bryn Mawr's opportunities, since their mothers and grandmothers had often yearned in vain for a chance to pursue further study. In the last two decades the situation has altered and now people go to college in vast numbers. Many of us have taken college more or less for granted. The courses interest us, we enjoy the contact with other young women who come from a background not too dissimilar to ours, we appreciate the opportunity of working with faculty members who are keenly interested in our intellectual capacities and in ourselves. But are we really striving for a high level of intellectual attainment which is beyond the reach of many of us? It seems rather that the majority of us are perfectly content to drift along with a fair degree of interest in our work and satisfactory marks in our courses.

The crux of the situation lies in the complacency with which we accept these facts. Part of this is due to the general confusion of the times which makes the adoption of a clear stand very difficult, but an even greater part is due to the unfortunate importance which we accord to grades as indications of the calibre of work done. Whatever the cause, there is something very definitely wrong with an attitude toward education which is conducive to such content. Mediocrity is a hard word, but it does not seem unfair to use it here, for there is grave danger that we are fast slipping into that category, both in the quality of our work and in our attitude toward it. Undoubtedly there are those who do get a tremendous thrill out of the work which they are doing and no doubt brilliant scholars are to be found in the college, but the difficulty lies in the fact that besides being the possession of the few, this keen intellectual interest is the desire of the few. Whereas in times past the truly able students set the pace for the rest who strove to approach them in ability, there appears now a marked tendency to center attention on the group which is doing work whose quality is perfectly adequate but on the whole rather uninspired. Those few who do outstanding original work are not those to whom the rest of the college measures up as it formerly did. Rather, we prefer to achieve the general merit and the general oblivion of the *cum laude* classification.

In the next fifty years Bryn Mawr can continue to make contributions to scholarship in an independent and individual way. But to accomplish this we should reconsider the place which the ideal of excellence of standards of study must have in our scheme of organization and we must give it renewed value and importance. There will be other causes revealed in the future toward which we can direct our zeal and energy, but a true understanding of the purpose and quality of our scholastic work must ever be the keystone of our educational plan.

Where There's a Will

This week a campaign is opening to raise funds for the Summer School session which is again to be at Bryn Mawr. Undergraduates will be canvassed during the next few days and the committee is anxious for a record response.

Now is the time for every person who has a real interest in the work of the Summer School to give it the kind of support which is essential if the school is to succeed at all. This year is a crucial one for the school. On the success or failure of this summer's session depends its whole future; for the agreement under which it returns to the campus provides that after

a two-year trial period the whole situation will be discussed by the board of the Summer School.

The ties of interest and association which unite the Summer School and the college are closer now than Bryn Mawr is the sole educational institution which is connected with it. Although there are no tangible ties between the administration of the two schools beyond the fact that President Park is the chairman of the Summer School board, nevertheless its successes or failures are in a measure reflected on the college. To make sure of a valuable session of eight weeks which will reassure those who doubt whether the project can succeed, everyone must give real support to the financial drive now being launched.

Congratulations!

The performance of *Clarence* last Saturday night was a particularly bright moment in the present series of brighter weekend entertainments. The first production of the newly-formed Maids' Dramatic Club was extremely interesting as a dramatic experiment, as well as a source of enjoyment for actors and audience alike. The work done with the maids by the Bryn Mawr League has always been valuable, but it has not before been of such widespread campus appeal.

The play was an ambitious undertaking—a four-act comedy, devoid of the numerous opportunities for song and dance which usually mark productions with Negro casts. All Negro drama is of fairly recent origin; *Clarence* was doubly interesting because it was a timely experiment, carried on with untrained actors. The hitherto unsuspected talent revealed, the enthusiasm of the actors and the immediate response of the audience attested the value of the undertaking.

We hope that the success of Saturday night ensures the continuance of the Club. An annual Maids' and Porters' play would be a welcome addition to the entertainment schedule; and the freshness and spontaneity which characterized the whole production are hopeful signs for the founding of a New Tradition.

Current Events

(Gleaned from Dr. Fenwick's Lecture)

France answers Germany's accusation that the Franco-Russian Pact was a violation of the Locarno Treaty which was formed to strengthen the League Covenant by saying that: in 1925 France was under obligations to other countries to whom she agreed to lend assistance in case of attack. Under the obligations of the Covenant, she was, for example, to come to the aid of Denmark or Holland, although the Locarno Treaty does not mention these countries specifically. France says that if Russia is brought in this does not conflict with the obligations, but extends them.

It was explicitly guaranteed by the five Locarno powers, that the western boundary of Germany was fixed forever. While there was no guarantee that the eastern boundary was permanent, it was agreed that it should not be changed by violence. France and Germany agreed not to attack each other. Belgium, who was not a party to the pact with Russia, considers that there was no excuse for the German violation of the Locarno Treaty with respect to her.

Fourteen powers meeting in London have condemned Germany's actions as a violation of the Treaty of Locarno and the Covenant of the League of Nations. The question is, what action to take. A meeting of the League will be held to which Germany has been invited. The German government is prepared to accept the invitation to meet with the Council, with the qualification that Hitler's new twenty-five year peace offer be discussed "in due course" as well as the violation of the Locarno Treaty.

France, who last fall had to be pressed by England to apply sanctions on Italy, is now insisting that England support her in putting sanctions on Germany. France feels that Germany will grow increasingly strong and that now is that time to suppress her—"Russia is with us, so let's go." England feels that military sanctions would be disastrous, that the Germans would only be more of a problem after a war than they were in 1918. Public opinion is divided in England as to whether they should take a firm stand behind France or not. Eden, Churchill, Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare want to support France with economic sanctions against Germany. Dr. Anderson described the possible economic sanctions which could be laid upon Germany as first, financial, which would be a cancellation of England's generous budgeting of war debts over a period of time and would mean Germany's wreckage. Another would be prohibition of imports which are mainly foodstuffs and raw materials, which would render Germany unable to eat and ruin her industry. The third would be a prohibition of buying from Germany. This would

be easy for the western countries of Europe, but not for the southeastern countries where trade with Germany is active.

In Philadelphia

Theatres

Broad: *Sailor Beware*, a rowdy farce which will probably be less popular and less rowdy in this city than it was in New York.

Chestnut: *Winterset*, Maxwell Anderson's poetic drama based on the Sacco Vanzetti case, starring Burgess

Meredith (the Hamlet of 1940) and Margo.

Forrest: *At Home Abroad*, with Beatrice Lillie and R. G. Gardiner. These two are eminently worth seeing, and some people also admire Paul Haakon, the dancer.

Garrick: *Three Men on a Horse*, a very funny little farce about the horse-racing racket.

Movies

Aldine: Nicely subdued version of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, with Freddie Bartholemew and Dolores Costello Barrymore.

Arcadia: *The Lady Consents*, with Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall. Very brave and teary.

Boyd: *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, an outdoor technicolor effort, with Sylvia Sydney, Fred MacMurray (who gets the girl) and Henry Fonda as the lonesome pine, metaphorically speaking.

Earle: *Love Before Breakfast*, with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster.

Fox: *Country Doctor*. Even the hard-boiled critics from the big city describe this one as warm and tender.

Karlton: *The Story of Louis Pasteur*, well-acted by Paul Muni.

Keith's: *Follow the Fleet*, with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Pretty good.

Stanley: *Wife vs. Secretary*—concerned with a subject on which plenty has already been said—with Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Jean Harlow.

Stanton: *I Conquer the Sea*, with Steffi Duna. Not to be confused with *I Cover the Waterfront*, or *I Am Suzanne*.

Academy of Music

José Iturbi conducting. Beethoven's *Overture No. 3 "Lenore"*; Beethoven's *Concerto No. 3 in C minor* (piano), and Brahms' *Symphony No. 1 in C minor*.

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DIRECTOR'S PAGE . . . MAY DAY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Musical Accompaniments Arranged for May Day

A variety of dances, instrumental music, old English plainsongs and ballads, hymns of praise, drinking-songs, hunting-songs, and one which we can describe only as a "rye-chinning" song, will be found among the many forms of musical accompaniment to the May Day plays. Some of the music is being written or arranged; some, like *Back and Side*, has come down from Elizabethan days.

The music for *Gammer Gurton's Needle* is limited to the robust and popular ballad, *Back and Side*, to be sung by Helen Shepard, '38. A small instrumental group will provide the music for *The Creation* and will play various themes to represent some of the characters. Mr. Willoughby is writing and arranging the music, and at present is occupied in finding a theme for God. The singing in the play will consist of a short song of praise, *With heart and voice let us rejoice*, sung by the entire cast.

An instrumental group will also provide the music which Mr. Willoughby is writing and arranging for *The Deluge*. The Gossips' song, *Here is a pottell of malmsey, good and strong*, was written by Mr. Willoughby when the Varsity Dramatic Club gave the play on the green. In contrast to the Gossips' jovial number, the entire cast will sing to a plain-song setting a selection of verses from the sixty-ninth Psalm ("Save me, O God, for the waters are come in, even unto my soul").

Robin Hood contains a number of songs, both solo and chorus. *Willie Waddikin; Courtiers, courtiers, think not scorn; What shall we have that killed the deer? and Follow, follow*, are sung in chorus. The Merry Men join Alan-a-Dale (Dorothea Wilder, '37), in the chorus of *In Sherwood Dwelt stout Robin Hood*; Alan sings alone *The Bailiff's Daughter of Isling-*

May Day Calendar

Wednesday, March 18: General dancing, Gymnasium, 7.30-8; Sword Dancing, 8.30-9.15; Morris Dancing, 7.30 and 8.

Thursday, March 19: *St. George*: Music Room, 4.30-6.30; *Masque* dancers: general, 4; shepherds and maids, 5; *Deluge*: gossips, stage, 5.30-6.30; *Robin Hood*: Merry Men, stage, 7.30-8.30; Sword Dancing, Gymnasium, 8.30-9.15; General dancing, 12, 7.30 and 8; Special dancing, 9.15.

Friday, March 20: *Masque*: speaking parts, stage 8-4; *Creation*: stage, 4-5.15; *Deluge*: cast and gossips, stage, 5.15-6.30; *St. George*: Wyndham, 5.30-6.30; *Robin Hood*: stage, Act I, 7.30-8.30; Act II, 8.30-9.30; *Gammer Gurton*: Acts I-IV, Music Room, 7.45-10.15.

Saturday, March 21: *Robin Hood*: stage, 9-11. *Midsummer Night's Dream*: mechanics and court speakers, Music Room, 9.30-12.30; *Old Wives' Tale*: entire cast, stage, 11-1.

ton. The other solo in the play is *Now, Robin lend me thy bow*, sung by Will Scarlet (Doreen Canaday, '38).

There are only two songs in *The Old Wives' Tale*, both sung by the group of Harvesters: *All ye that lovely lovers be, and When as the rye reach to the chin*. In *St. George and the Dragon*, there is only one song, by the main characters, *Hold, men, hold*. A professional instrumental quintet will play for *Midsummer Night's Dream*. In the cut version given here, one song, *You spotted snakes with double tongue*, will be sung by Agnes Halsey, '38.

Music for the *Masque of Flowers* is being written by Mr. Schumann; most of the music is completed, with the exception of *Dance of the North Wind*, the first dance. *Primavera's*

Dance, is followed by the *Dance of the Cock* and a duet by Primavera and Cock. Kawasha and Silenus, impressively costumed, enter with their respective trains to a Grand Processional. The *Masque* concludes with *Dance of the Garden Gods* and *Dance of the Flowers*. The dances of the Chimney-sweeps with their Jack-in-the-Green, of the Gypsies and of the Shepherds and Shepherdesses, take place in the cloister, but are not part of the *Masque* proper.

In addition to the music already announced, two groups of strolling singers will probably be organized. Their songs have not yet been chosen.

Latest Understudies, Parts Are Announced

The following is a list of the latest casting in May Day plays:

Robin Hood

Little John, Frederica Bellamy, '36; Bishop of Hereford, Anne Toll, '39; Fair Ellen's Father, Jane Braucher, '39; King Richard, Mary Hinckley Hutchings, '37; Sir Richard of the Lea, Jean Cluett, '37.

Understudies: Little John, M. E. Harvey, '39; Alan-a-Dale, Ruth Stoddard, '39; Sir Stephen of Trent, A. Orr, '39; Bishop of Hereford, C. Pierce, '37; Fair Ellen's Father, E. Smith, '37; Prince John, R. Bennett, '36; Fitzwater, D. Peck, '39; King Richard, J. Matteson, '36; Sheriff of Nottingham, A. Chase, '38; Sir Richard of the Lea, D. Peck, '39; Sir Henry of the Lea, H. Bridgman, '39.

Gammer Gurton's Needle

Doll, Anne Kremer, '37; Attendants: O. Taylor, '38; F. Wernick, '37; A. Rauch, '39; S. C. Perry, '38.

The Creation

Angel, Leigh Steinhardt, '37.

Paper-flower Bee (and Tea)

The only paper-flower bee (and tea) this week will be on Friday, March 20, from two until six o'clock in the Common Room. Everyone please plan to come. In your free minutes before Friday please try to use up the supplies in your own smoking rooms or go and help Miss Brady in the Gymnasium. Denbigh was the first hall to use up all its flower materials.

*Understudies: Adam, H. Hamilton, '39; Serpent, J. Howson, '38; Angel, M. Lacy, '37; Dolor and Misery, E. Bingham, '36; Heavenly Spirit, L. Steinhardt, '37.

Adelaide Davidson, Graduate, will play the Gossips in *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

St. George and the Dragon

King Cole, Pauline Schwable, '36; Giant Blunderbore, Matilda Tyler, '38.

Understudy: Giant Blunderbore, A. Roberts, '37. Guard: B. Noel, '38.

The Deluge

M. Flanders, '37, will be a Gossip.

Old Wives' Tale

First Brother, Barbara Merchant, '36; Huanehango, Laura Musser, '37; Sexton, Alice King, '37.

Furies: Isabel Blain, Marian Hubbell, and Vesta Sonne, all Graduate Students.

Irene Ferrer, '37, will be a Harvester.

D. Frank, '38, will understudy Corebus.

Midsummer Night's Dream

Attendants in court: M. B. Jones, '37; M. Keith, '39; E. Holzworth, '37; Constance Ilrook, Grace Carter and Elizabeth Hosmer, all graduate students.

Gnomes: M. Jones, '39; L. Wells and D. Hartwell, '38.

Understudies: Quince, M. B. Jones, '37;

Titania, Lois Wells; Oberon and Theseus, A. Thibault, '39.

Masque of Flowers

Followers of Silenus: Attendant, Jane Far-rar, '38; Three Bacchantes, Dorothy Dickson, '39, Marie de Benneville, '39, and Janet Diehl, '37; Aas, Dorothy Richardson, '39; Two Wine-bearers, Eleanor Hissell, '39, and Eleanor Schenck, '39; Two Harvesters, Hildreth Pratt, '39, and Margaret Elizabeth Lloyd, '37.

Followers of Kawasha: Two Indian Maidens, Jean Flach, '37, and Mary Louise Graves, '38; Dandy, Lucille Pawcett, '37; Two Indian Braves, Julia Harned, '39, and Dorothy Carl-son, '39; Two Indian Chiefs, Virginia Crow, '39, and Bertha Hollander, '36; Jack-in-the-Green, Margaret C. Bell, '37.

Special Characters

Stilt Walker, Alice Raynor, '36; Fool, Margaret Martin, '39; Conjurers, May Chow, '39; Kathryn Docker, '36; H. Cotton, '39; L. J. Fulton, '37; E. F. Webster, '38, and D. R. Hely, '39; Herald, Amy Pemberton Martin, '39.

Green: Miss Frothingham will be a Morris dancer, Anne Fred, '38, and Ann Marsh, '38, are Special Country Dancers. The definite Horn Dance list is: Men—A. Blake, '39; A. Martin, '37; D. Hubbard, '38; R. Brodie, '39; A. Forbes, '37; A. Wright, '37; Man-woman, M. L. Perkins, '38; Fool, A. Riddle, '39; Hobby Horse, I. Jessen, '39; Boy with Bow, J. Thom, '38; Boy with Triangle, M. H. Mayer, '38.

Philosophy Club Meeting

The Philosophy Club will hold its second meeting in the Common Room, Thursday afternoon, March 19, at 4 o'clock. The discussion will be based on a paper on *The Individual and Internal Relation* to be read by Marjorie Goldwasser, '38. For information concerning this subject the section in Baldwin's *Dictionary of Philosophy* on the individual may be consulted. All who are interested are invited to come.

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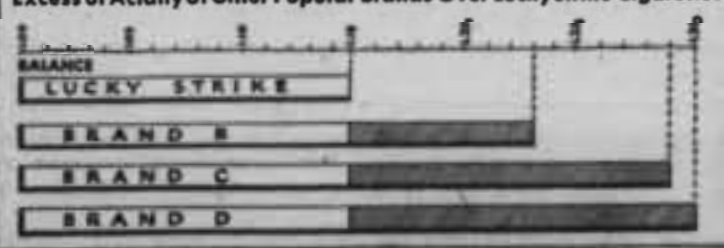
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Comic Spirit Smiles As Maids Perform

Continued from Page One

by enjoyable over-exaggeration of her part. Cora's brother, Bobby, was at the dandy age and consulted about his worldly affairs Clarence, the man of the world, who had been in the army. His part, a difficult one to put across, was ably performed.

Mrs. Wheeler, the jealous step-mother frustrated by the governess, was a terror for her husband to cope with; but somehow Clarence's influence changed her outlook and she became quite amiable, to her husband's great surprise. Her change in state of mind was well effected. Mr. Wheeler gave an amusing performance as the head of a difficult household, who scratched his head in vain at the family quarrels and the mysterious identity of Clarence.

Dinwiddie, the butler who was so conscious of his high position, added some delightfully humorous bits to the play. He was continually casting aspersions on the "loose help with be-smirched characters," particularly Della, the housemaid. Della acted well in the small part of the romantic maid who gazed at the moon and flirted with Bobby. Mr. Hubert Stern and Mrs. Martyn, the secretary, acted capably in supporting minor parts.

The first act was not quite up to the part of the rest of the play—possibly because it was exposition—but it did give the characters a chance to convince the audience of amusing potentialities. On the whole the humor of the play was well-sustained; infrequent lapses were quickly covered up, particularly by Clarence, who had an unconscious ability to steal the scene.

Huldah Cheek is to be commended for her excellent directing. Even actors and actresses whose chief virtue on the stage is ease and enjoyment of acting cannot step into a part without able direction. Not only does Miss Cheek have a sensitive, broad view of dramatic production, but she has also a feeling for the small details of stage business which make for the success of a play. Thanks go to Miss Alison Raymond, in charge of the Bryn Mawr League Maids' Club, who asked Miss Cheek to direct the play; to Anne Reese, Alice Lowe, Mary Whalen and Huldah Cheek for the construction of the luxurious sets.

E. J. S.

Group Speakers Discuss Regulation of Industry

Continued from Page One

tion. The minimum wage law may raise the lowest wages, but the employers who have to raise the lowest wages also reduce the higher wages of other workers. The result of the law, therefore, is that the average is about where it was before. Although payrolls have gone up to seventy per cent of the normal, even since the N. R. A. was declared unconstitutional, and although unemployment has decreased, this improvement has been less noticeable in the durable industries and more important in the food and textile industries. The New Deal, Miss Fairchild feels, achieved only a part of its purpose.

Mr. Anderson pointed to the policy of the British government, which acted under strong pressure from the labor unions. The government did not make the mistake of the United States and treat the problem locally, but realized that the difficulties were world wide. The N. R. A. did not control even the reduction of wages, and some fields, like trucking and domestic service, were not supervised at all. It is the unfair reduction of wages, not reduction itself, to which Mr. Anderson objects. England lowered rates of interest and it is interest on bonds, not the principal which is paid by the producer. As a result, machinery can be bought cheaply and construction undertaken easily. England recovered by these means. The only way to be fair and to stimulate the industrial machine is to lower wages and rates of interest.

Stronger trade unions are necessary, but they should not impair business efficiency, Mr. Anderson said. Because the most important thing is to maintain and increase business productivity, Mr. Anderson would not back Federal control of business so enthusiastically as Miss Fairchild does. He approves of the removal to

the south of many northern cotton factories, and thinks that natural resources and efficiency, not trade-unions, will decide where industries are. Miss Fairchild pointed out that it is harder to regulate conditions in the south than in the north, and she urged central Federal control to ensure uniform conditions of work everywhere.

Varsity Falls Beneath Onrushing Faculty Play

Gymnasium, March 15.—The annual faculty-Varsity basketball game was won by the faculty with a score of 21-14. Where girls' rules were observed no goal could be scored, because of the ubiquitous guarding of Dr. Nahm. Until the end of the first half, Varsity did succeed in holding the score to 13-9 in favor of the faculty, but in the second half the faculty were in their element, with mens' rules, and they passed and scored often on fast plays.

The faculty, besides overpowering the Varsity on the scoreboard, overcame them in stature, with one member of the team lifting the ball out of Hasse's hands for a basket. Varsity played a good game on the whole, in spite of the fact that their plays always petered out under the basket. If the ball missed the basket, the faculty invariably gained possession of it.

The men introduced flat-ball into their interpretation of basketball, baffling the women with their tactics. Varsity was worn out by the third quarter, but the men remained as chipper and lively as ever. Dr. Nahm showed consistent playing ability both as a guard and forward, but it was Dr. Anderson who made the basket of the day—a perfect arc from the centre of the floor.

LINEUP

Varsity	Faculty
Pierce f	Broughton
Bakewell f . . .	Blanchard (C.)
Jackson j. c. . . .	Lattimore
Jennings s. c. . . .	Anderson
Hasse g	Hedlund
Bridgman (C.) g	Nahm

Substitution: Wilder for Bakewell; dropped in second half.

Horace Spokesman of Roman Equites

Continued from Page One

fessor Rostovtzeff lies in the reflection in his poetry of public opinion and the effect on the Romans of the ceaseless and devastating civil war. By showing the political temper of the

people, Horace's writings assume enormous historical importance. During the years before the battle of Actium, the atmosphere was filled with terror and pessimism, and Horace was protesting against the continuation of the struggle that was ruining Rome. Dr. Rostovtzeff illustrated many of his points by reading from the Latin.

When Augustus came to power, Horace accepted him politically, but he never became one of his courtiers. He had definite ideas for the regeneration of Rome, which he promulgated in the first Odes of Book Three. He expressed a hope of seeing as strong an Empire as the old one and the horror of a new civil war. In his program of moral reform he sets as goal the regaining of the old Roman *Virtus*, combining *pietas* and *iustitia*. Actually, Augustus was bent on similar aims; the ideas of both men had a common origin in public opinion, to which both gave attention. Toward the end of his life Horace gave evidence of being nearly satisfied and praised Augustus highly in the Thanksgiving Odes, which are certainly sincere and reflect the opinion of many people.

Willert Thinks War In Europe Unlikely

Continued from Page One

he considered. The first striking thing about the crisis in every country, with the possible exception of Austria, is the air of a moderate degree of prosperity and the impression that people are living in a two-dimensional world; for underneath the surface of comfort is a very different state of affairs, in which fear sits close to everyday life.

Not only in France and Belgium, but in Germany the nervous tension is strong, especially in the attitude toward Russia and the Nazi government. Hitler is capitalizing the fear of Russia by using it as an excuse to rearm the Rhineland, a de-militarized zone imposed by the Versailles Treaty.

Fear of the Hitler regime also grips Germany. A retired professor describes the situation as fifty per cent good and fifty per cent bad. It is good in that it has given employment, built up the country and put new hope

into the German youth. It is bad because it has resorted to espionage and the exploitation of the fear of the people to gain its ends. Every group of houses in Germany today is watched by a man whose reports pass through men of increasing authority until they reach the powers at the top.

The British view of the foreign policy of Germany is that if she once starts she will go through Europe like a knife through cheese; for she combines the fervor of the French Revolution with the efficiency of a Detroit motor manufacturing concern. The motor manufacturing concern.

In this atmosphere of terror and suspicion the average citizen, German as well as English, is anxious for peace. The people praying for peace while their governments prepare for war create a curious paradox which can be explained by mob psychology. The mass instincts of a crowd are more brutal and fundamental than those of individuals. In crises like the present European one, the decency in each individual is blotted out by the fear of the whole nation. This fear leads to re-armament, discontent and the antagonizing of other countries.

The effect of fear is well illustrated by the relation of France and Russia to Germany. Russia is accused of trying to tempt France into a preventive war with Germany to which France is averse. The French have, in the opinion of Sir Arthur, no desire for a preventive war, but are anxious for a reasonable settlement. They are afraid, however, that by giving in now to the demands of Germany, they will find themselves in a situation from which they cannot escape. Germany has been pulling successful bluffs since the Hitler regime began. France now says: If Germany is not stopped this time, what will happen next time?

Heidelberg University Offers 5 Scholarships

Continued from Page One

room with a German family, or in a boarding house provided by the University.

Applications for the summer scholarships should be handed to any member of the German Department before May 1.

The University also offers two scholarships to Bryn Mawr students for two semesters of work in the winter and spring. The total expenses for the winter and spring stay (including round trip, board and room) are estimated at \$600.

Liberty League Branch Proposed

A new student organization for discussion of political questions was proposed at a short meeting in Taylor on Monday evening, when fifteen students met to discuss a branch of the Liberty League on the campus. No officers were elected, but a meeting is to be held for that purpose next Thursday. The policy of the League is to support the Constitution and to strive to maintain free speech and individual freedom and enterprise.

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College Archaeology Field Work Reviewed

Gozlu Kule is Favorable Site
Near Tarsus Being Worked
Second Year

ENTHUSIASM IS HIGH

(Especially contributed by Doreen Canaday, '36.)

It is for the most part true that only those undergraduates who for some special reason are connected with archaeology in this college know what is going on in the field. The interest and enthusiasm of those few has some difficulty in making itself felt, but it is apparent from the increasing number of students who are intending to make Classical Archaeology their major, that the subject is no longer considered "dull" or "useless." These new recruits will adopt the hopes and help make possible the ambitious plans of the department not only for work here, but for field work abroad, which cannot help but hold a fascination even for the uninitiated.

The Bryn Mawr excavation has been going on since the spring of 1934 when an expedition was sent to Cilicia. The staff consisted of Miss Hetty Goldman, of Bryn Mawr, field director; Dr. Emil Forrer, adviser on sites; Ann M. Hoskin, of Bryn Mawr, and Robert W. Ehrich, assistants. Sufficient, though slender, finances had been raised by the untiring efforts of Miss Swindler and others from the more or less willing pockets of interested persons who had a little knowledge and a lot of faith. In the campaign of 1935 Bryn Mawr was supported by the Archaeological Institute of America and by Harvard University in the form of a contribution from the Milton Fund.

The first objective of the expedition was the location of favorable sites, and a preliminary study of them. During three months the staff visited forty-one sites and took soundings of some of the more interesting mounds. The most promising was that of Gözli Kule, near the modern city of Tarsus, which is very modern indeed and boasts a moving-picture theatre for the relaxation of the tired archaeologist. The complete excavation of this site was begun in the 1935 campaign, and is to date not more than half finished. A cross section of the mound contains strata clearly recognized by the character of their ingredients as dating from modern times, through a Roman period, to the later phases of the Bronze Age. The customary procedure in work of this sort is first to dig a trial trench, then if the indications of the contents of the mound are promising, the trench is widened. The first trench, at the top of the mound, brought to light the remains of a factory containing unused, and therefore probably unsold, terracotta lamps, and plaster molds, many in excellent preservation though of rather poor quality. Most of them represented theatrical masks or charioteers and horsemen, suggesting that the factory catered to the needs of the theatre and the hippodrome, which were two principle features of the Roman city on that site. Below the level of this factory the remains of a stoa, or colonnade, were found, among the walls of which was another deposit of lamps and molds. The objects from this find must be seen in order that their fineness and variety and composition may be appreciated. The "genre" subjects, numerous in Tarsus, are delightfully amusing as well as illustrative of the type of work that was done in the Hellenistic period. Coins found in the fill suffice to date the material in the first centuries B. C. and A. D.

The first painted pottery, a jug of the type affiliated with Syrian work, was found in the remains of a house beneath the west of the stoa. The pottery down to this depth (about 8 meters) has been plain and drab, with only occasionally crude designs, and Miss Goldman places it around 1000 B. C. One of the most interesting objects from this level, and indeed from the whole dig, is a bulla with the impression of a seal of a type known only from the city of Boghaz Keui, the capital of the Hittite empire, and

interpreted to be the seal of a Hittite Great King. It may have been sent from the capital to the governor of the Cilician city after the conquest of Cilicia by the Hittites, and is sufficient basis for some important assumptions regarding the nature of this site and its former inhabitants. Rooms of houses, with terraces, paved courts, staircases, hearths and drains were found some six meters beneath the surface, and with them fragments of pottery, seals and terracotta figurines. The pottery is important for the dating of strata, Islamic, Roman and Hellenistic being represented; but there are many objects which are of value because of their intrinsic interest.

The next level of stratigraphic importance is at about 14.50 meters, and is accompanied by pottery of the Cypriote Iron Age. It was here that the most significant object, from the point of view of art, was found: a statuette of translucent crystal representing a beardless elderly man in a simple robe and a conical headdress. The type is Hittite, the face has character and individuality, and the workmanship is far from crude. The figurine is strikingly beautiful in its simplicity. The exact date is difficult to ascertain and may depend on comparative material from future finds in these excavations.

Miss Virginia Grace, of Bryn Mawr, had charge of Section Five of the dig in 1935. At a depth of about 11 meters she struck an Islamic street, and as the trench was widened remains of a large Islamic building with drains and built-in tanks suggesting that it had been a dyer's establishment. A Roman level was distinguished nearby, with a large building and pottery in the fill which is most interesting because of its parallel to vases from Samos, Rhodes and Phrygia. It dates from late seventh to sixth centuries B. C. The discovery of a ticket made of clay in the remains of what was doubtless an amphitheatre, gives to the excavator a sense of almost personal relation with the people who formerly inhabited this city. On one side it bears the number 4 in both Greek and Latin, for the convenience of the mixed population; on the other, a profile mask.

The lowest level of civilization has not yet been reached by any means, and in view of the importance of the finds already brought to light, further efforts are likely to yield extremely fruitful results. It is difficult to give on paper the enthusiasm that Miss Goldman has for this project; but it is to be hoped that that enthusiasm will be shared by those who can contribute in any way toward the success of the Bryn Mawr excavation.

Council Finds Cutting Rehearsals Serious

Continued from Page One

is the first time that the students, aided by an experienced person, have undertaken to build all their own properties. The settings for the two wagon plays are quite elaborate and include the making of a wooden ark and the painting of fifty kinds of animals. At first it was estimated that over five hundred costumes would have to be made, but Miss Grayson and Mrs. von Erffa have found that they can use more of the costumes than they had at first believed possible.

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**KATHARINE GIBBS
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Miss Park Discusses Summer School Work

Continued from Page One

proper term to use in speaking of the Summer School, for it was founded in such a guise and so it has continued throughout its development. Always there has been a definite aim to accomplish, but the means of accomplishing it have not been equally certain.

Another school for workers, Brookwood, was founded in the same year as the Bryn Mawr organization, yet since it chose another method for fulfilling its purpose, it has developed on a quite different line. Brookwood was established entirely under labor auspices, but the Bryn Mawr Summer School was modeled after European and especially English examples. Such experiments have been going on in Europe for a long time, until their ideas and methods have advanced to a point at least a century ahead of those in America. Hoping that the project might be made of as general interest as the schools in Europe are, the Summer School Board in 1927 decided to change its former tactics and to enlist the support of other colleges, not only in teaching, but also in directing. Bryn Mawr therefore gave up its particular connection; the office of the School was moved from Taylor Hall to New York; representatives were appointed to the board from other women's colleges; and undergraduates from other institutions besides Bryn Mawr gave their assistance at the summer sessions.

This plan unfortunately never worked. In the first place, it seemed an expensive enterprise to other colleges. Since the workers who attend the school can pay only a small fee, the greatest part of the expense must be shouldered by the institutions that support the school. For so much money to be paid to an establishment that they considered outside of their territory seemed to the colleges enlisted with Bryn Mawr an expense they could not afford. In the second place, these schools were not anxious to meddle with what appeared, and what is, a dangerous problem. They furnished their buildings in the summer to activities that were useful but safe. A school for workers such as Bryn Mawr supported presented a

possibility of complications in which they did not wish to become involved.

Because this experiment in workers' education is so important and because it will be increasingly important in the future, it is the duty of Bryn Mawr undergraduates to show an interest in the Summer School. This interest is not merely a college feeling, it is an assertion of maturity, of the realization of the duties of a citizen. When we give, as we should give if we can, we are making possible for girls of our own age to have an opportunity like ours, except that while we have it for four years, they have it for but eight weeks. We give them a chance to gain the ability to estimate truth, to regard their life and work in their true relations, and to become intelligent, courageous leaders, not only of labor organizations but of the whole citizen body.

Margaret Chrystie Has Exhibition of Paintings

Common Room, March 12.—Mrs. Chadwick-Collins gave a tea at the opening of an exhibition of paintings by the well-known Philadelphia artist, Margaret Chrystie, of Bryn Mawr, which is being sponsored by the Art Club of the college. Twenty-three oil paintings are hung on the walls of the Common Room, where they will remain on exhibition until March 26.

Miss Chrystie, who lives across the street from the Bryn Mawr station, has made painting a serious hobby for many years. She has studied with the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts and with its summer school at Chester Springs. She spent one winter working with Henry McCarter, of the Philadelphia group of artists, but has painted primarily on her own. She has had many exhibitions in Philadelphia and on the Main Line, including one at the Friends' Central School last autumn.

The exhibition includes many familiar scenes from contemporary life—*The Bryn Mawr Station in Winter*, *The Bridge Game*, *Central Park*, *The*

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Sixth Hole—as well as many portraits and European landscapes. *Thunder in the Air*, perhaps the most striking picture in the exhibition, is a landscape painted near Thirteenth Lake, not far from North Creek in the Adirondacks.

French Public Speaking Medal is Offered Again

The Comité France-Amérique, which for the first time last year sent to Bryn Mawr a medal for French public speaking, won by Miss Mary Pauline Jones, has announced that the medal will again be offered this year. Once more the competition will be thrown open to the college as a whole, no requirement of courses being made. The French Department, recognizing that there is little outside time at the disposal of the students in a May Day year, has decided to make the competition this year a competition in the reading of French.

Trials will be held during April, consisting in the reading aloud at sight of a passage of French prose and a passage of French verse. When the candidates for the final competition have been chosen, assigned passages to be read at the Concours will be distributed and in addition to these prepared passages, there will also be sight passages. The jury, which last year consisted of Professor Louis Cons, of Columbia University, Professor Albert Schinz, of the University of Pennsylvania and Monsieur Marcel de Verneuil, French Consul in Philadelphia, will be announced later.

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Continued from Page One

of connecting the tenor and vehicle for the aim of the metaphor and confuse the by-product with the purposes.

Breton requires only that tenor and vehicle be far apart. Max Eastman goes farther and insists that the metaphor attempt the impracticable. Often a connection which at first glance or taken by itself seems impossible to make, becomes quite simple and natural when regarded in the light of its context. Gerard Manley Hopkins in his poem, "The Bugler's First Communion," joins two such seemingly immiscible ideas as those of "bread" and "house" in his line.

"Low-latched in leaf-light house his too huge God-head."

When the quotation is clarified by a realization that the poet is speaking of the Wafer as the "dwelling of a Divine Presence" the connection becomes easy and obvious.

Neither M. Breton nor Mr. Eastman is concerned with the effect of the juxtaposition of the remote objects forming the metaphor. Their aim is an "artificially induced paranoia" which is to "communicate a kind of experience not elsewhere felt . . . to arouse a reaction, yet to impede it . . . to make us aware that we are living something, no matter what." Yet the mind, being essentially a connecting organ, will continually invent ways of connection, and this experimentation is the movement which gives meaning to fluid language. In the case of the super-realists, who are exploiting the collocation of such remote ideas, the tension is considerably greater and their work is the less successful simply because the reader is soon weary of being constantly baffled by the apparent inconsistencies of the author. On the other hand, the identification or fusion of tenor and vehicle is equally to be avoided. Their interaction depends as much on their disparities as on their likenesses and this fact must be remembered in all analysis of metaphor.

There are two distinct dangers into which modern writers can fall. First, there is the assumption that an idea must be perceived by the senses, that language must involve visualization,

College News Tryouts

Candidates for positions on the editorial board of the *College News* are reminded that all papers must be in the office in Goodhart by 1 p. m. Monday, March 23.

whereas actually visualization is quite unprofitable. T. E. Hume, a brilliant young scholar who was killed in the war, left a theory of metaphor half-formulated, which is immensely interesting. Unfortunately there are certain errors in his doctrine. It depends in part on the false premise of the necessity for the visual and the concrete in language, a theory that is patently wrong, if much of the poetry of Shakespeare is considered. His words are often abstract and quite comprehensible without visualization.

The second difficulty with the use of metaphor in modern writing is the confusion which arises between the relation of tenor and vehicle and the joint action of the two. Hume does not distinguish between these, although this easy mistake is as fatal as ignoring the brackets in algebra. The words of a metaphor must make us aware of its meaning, though any analogy can be carried too far and thus broken down.

For such an understanding of words, it is necessary to make a choice of interpretations, balancing the relative importance of the two parts of the metaphor, and this can and must be carried over from discerning reading to the world in which we live. The psychologist's study of transferences show us usually the pathological side, where an outworn vehicle is applied to a new tenor. If a new vehicle of a developed sense of human relations is applied to the tenor of human love, then happy living can be attained.

It has been the dream of psychology to discover the meaning of our words through a study of the mind. Another dream is to learn about words in order that we might discover what our minds meant. By combining these dreams, and by conceiving of life in terms of words, we can approach the great problems of personality through the minor difficulties presented by language; and we may reach finally the harmony of living which Plato believed in, and expressed so beautifully in his *Timaeus*.

Faculty Team Runs Wild In Second Varsity Game

Gymnasium, March 15.—With the barking dogs absent and a much depleted gallery looking on, the second teams of the faculty and Varsity met in a contest that proved to be more evenly matched than its immediate predecessor had been. The number of awe-inspiring males clad in white jerseys and red shorts was reduced to three, and they were joined by three equally awe-inspiring females. Captain Blanchard and his teammates, Anderson and Hedlund, had relinquished their positions to these members of the weaker sex who later proved that brains as well as brawn can conquer in basketball.

Play was slow and uncertain at first, but assurance grew proportionately with the passage of time. Sarah Meigs tallied Varsity's four points in the first quarter and Miss Collier made all of the faculty's ten points. After those scores, Varsity was in the depths of despair.

Life and activity sauntered into the Gym when Dr. Nahm, casual, cool, collected, took his place in the line-up. The whistle blew and the combination of Dr. Anderson and Dr. Nahm clicked; with Anderson grabbing the ball whenever possible. The game speeded up, the gallery showed definite interest and in the midst of it all the ball hurtled majestically into Sarah Meigs' arms from the other end of the Gym, accompanied by a pleading cry of "Sarah" from Elizabeth Washburn. In a moment the ball was in the basket. Excitement reigned; Varsity had found an effective tactic—in long passes. At the end of the first half the score was a tie, 12-12.

At the beginning of the second half rules were abandoned. At the end of the third quarter the score was 24-18 in favor of the faculty. The last quarter went quite uneventfully except for time out while the ball, which had so inconveniently gone out of the window, was retrieved. The faculty continued to run wild, and Dr. Broughton, after three unsuccessful trials, made the final basket which brought the score to 28-19 in favor of the faculty.

The line-up of the game was as follows:

FACULTY	VARSITY
Collier f	S. Meigs f
Brady f	Bakewell f
Lattimore s. c.	L. Bright s. c.
Broughton c	M. Meigs c
Guiton g	Williams g
Frothingham g	Washburn g

Substitutions:

1st quarter—Whitmer for Bakewell, Anderson for Broughton, Nahm for Collier, Collier for Lattimore.

2nd quarter — Lattimore for Broughton, Wyld for Williams.

3rd quarter—M. Wood for Wyld, Blanchard for Lattimore.

Campus Notes

Dr. Ernst Diez gave a lecture on Saturday, March 14, in the University Museum, Philadelphia, on *Peking, Its Town-planning and Palaces*.

Dr. Weiss is one of the nine contributors to the *Philosophical Essays for Alfred North Whitehead* which

were presented to Dr. Whitehead on his seventy-fifth birthday, February 15. Dr. Weiss's *The Nature and the Status of Time and Passage*. At a recent meeting of the Fullerton Club (a philosophical society of nearby colleges) Dr. Weiss read a paper on the *Ontological Argument for the Non-Existence of God*.

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